Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—If special representations are made, the concerned authorities may consider them.

Mr. Kadidal MANJAPPA.—For laying out inter-village roads in the malnad, wherefrom will funds be provided?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—From the Inter-Village Road Fund.

Mr. Kadidal MANJAPPA.—What is the amount allotted for the purpose this year?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—Notice.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA.—At the time of collecting land revenue, cannot the panchayat dues also be collected, preference being given to collection of the latter?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The suggestion has been noted.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Is there no order about writing off the panchayat dues with reference to the usual period of limitation?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—Demands which are more than 6 years old are barred by limitation.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—Even demands not barred by limitation have been written off in special circumstances, such as, distress, etc.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—But is there no order on the point?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—The order is that no coercive processes should be resorted to for recovery of more than 6 years' dues.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—How much of the estimated cost should the village panchayats contribute towards the construction of inter-village roads?

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda).—No definite proportion has been fixed. They can pay according to their ability.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—Is there no definite order to the effect that panchayats should contribute one-half, the other half being provided from the Inter-Village Road Fund?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No definite proportion is fixed.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—If so, can the panchayats spend the allotments made to them as they think best?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Yes. And if the panchayats have money, they are called upon to pay. Otherwise, the entire expenditure on the opening of the roads will be met from the fund.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 114.—Appointment of a Nurse for Chakavelu Village.

Mr. SUBBA REDDY (Bagepalli—Rural).

Mr. SUBBA REDDY represented that Chakavelu consisted of about 80 villages at distances of six to nine miles, and that it was very difficult for people to go to Chelur hospital which was 10 miles from Chakavelu and 15 miles from Rachanur village. There were no facilities at all for treating maternity cases. He therefore prayed that a nurse be appointed for Chakavelu village and given free quarters.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) stated that the question had been referred to the Senior Surgeon and added that if the local bodies concerned and the Red Cross Society would agree to contribute a share of cost on account of the pay of the midwife, the representation would be considered favourably.

No. 128.—Transfer of the civil jurisdiction of the Nelamangala Taluk from the Dodballapur Munsiff's court to Bangalore Second Munsiff's court.

Mr. S. T. MALLASETTAPPA (Nelamangala—Rural).

Mr. S. T. MALLASETTAPPA represented that the last boundary of the Nelamangala Taluk was 50 miles from the Munsiff's Court at Dodballpur. The litigants in the taluk going to the court at Dodballapur had to pass through Bangalore, and on every such occasion, they had to spend three long days at considerable cost to themselves in addition to undergoing a lot of bodily exertion. Many representations had already been made to transfer the said jurisdiction to Bangalore as in the past. To obviate the inconvenience experienced by the litigants, he prayed that the civil jurisdiction of Nelamangala Taluk

be transferred to the Second Munsiff's Court at Bangalore as early as possible.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao) explained that the High Court, who had been consulted in the matter, were not in favour of adding any work to the two Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore which had heavy work already. As regards the inconvenience to litigants, he thought that it had been mitigated by the existence of a direct bus service between Nelamangala and Dodballapur.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO pointed out that under the existing arrangement, jurisdiction over criminal cases arising in Nelamangala Taluk was vested in the First Magistrate at Bangalore. But, for civil cases the jurisdiction had been transferred to the Munsiff's Court at Dodballapur. So sometimes, one and the same party would have to engage two lawyers, one for civil and the other for criminal cases, and attend courts at two different places. The difficulty was felt very keenly if a party had to be present at hearings in both the courts on one and the same day. Moreover, facilities for board and lodging were wanting at Dodballapur and the buses were also very irregular. If there were not passengers enough, the bus would not go at all, and in such cases, parties would be literally stranded. For the sake of civil cases alone a party would have to go there and for all other cases, including income-tax and revenue, to Bangalore. He was afraid that the transfer of jurisdiction had been effected with the object of reducing the work in the Chikballapur Court or to add to the work of Dodballapur Court. The people of Nelamangala had already brought their grievances to the notice of the Chief Justice and the Government in the past but no relief had yet been granted by them. He therefore supported the representation before the House, more especially in view of the fact that the Second Munsiff's Court at Bangalore was not heavily worked and civil cases from Nelamangala could easily be tried by that court.

Mr. Isthuri SAMPANGIRAMIAH opposed the representation on the ground that the change proposed would be convenient only to the lawyers and not to the litigants of Nelamangala.

Mr. T. THIMMARAYAPPA opposed the previous speaker and said that the change proposed would lessen the inconvenience felt by the litigants.

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO replied that the discussion on this subject would be referred to the High Court and necessary action taken after consulting them.

No. 19.—Transfer of civil jurisdiction of Kadur Taluk from Tarikere Munsiff's Court to Chikmagalur Munsiff's Court.

Mr. B. D'SOUZA (Indian Christian).

Mr. B. D'SOUZA represented that the civil work of Chikmagalur and Tarikere Munsiffs' Courts was not evenly distributed. Work in the former was very heavy and in the latter, very light. With a view to distribute the work evenly between the said courts, he prayed that the Government be pleased to order the transfer of the civil jurisdiction of Kadur Taluk from Tarikere Munsiff's Court to Chikmagalur Munsiff's Court.

Mr. T. RAJAPPA opposed the representation and said that the existing arrangement was quite satisfactory and might continue. Bus travel to Tarikere was both good and cheap and no inconvenience was felt by near-by litigants. The change proposed might be advantageous to the lawyers but not to litigants.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH explained that because the original arrangement had been found to be inconvenient, jurisdiction had been re-distributed. It would be inadvisable to change it again.

Mr. EMILE FRANCIS STUDER also opposed the representation as the proposed transfer to Chikmagalur would in no way be helpful to the people of Kadur. He was not also inclined to support another alternative course which had been suggested, *viz.*, to transfer the court to Birur.

The PRESIDENT said that he thought there was no need to make any change in the present arrange ment

No. 133.—Abolition of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Mr. B. NARAYANASWAMY (Mysore City—Urban).

Mr. B. NARAYANASWAMY represented that the Municipal Council of the Mysore City was in an anomalous position *vis a vis* the Trust Board, and that was why he had made bold to suggest the dissolution of the Trust Board. There were 9 members on it with an official president at their head. There were only two elected representatives of the people on it, apart from the vice-president, and the remaining six were officials nominated by the Government. Some of them happened to be higher in status than the president himself. So much so, neither the president nor the elected representatives were in a position to influence the decisions of the Trust Board. The municipal council had sent up resolutions on two occasions for improving the popular representation on the Board, but they were not approved by the Government. The council had therefore urged a reconsideration of the decision of Government.

Continuing, the speaker assured the Government that in asking for such increased representation, it was not his intention to belittle the work of the Trust Board. His main object was to bring the administration of the Trust Board under the control of the municipal council, as dual control had given room for a considerable amount of complaint from the rate-payers. In some of the newly formed extensions like Vontikoppal, there were bitter complaints about the inadequacy of underground drainage, water and lighting facilities, and the municipal council was helpless in the matter of securing redress for them as those were matters within the purview of the Trust Board. According to the Trust Board Act, after an improvement work was carried out, the cost of its maintenance devolved on the municipal council. He did not see any reason why the municipal council should be committed to various maintenance charges, without any regard to its finances, especially when it had no effective voice in sanctioning such works. The remedy for the existing state of affairs lay in providing for a majority of elected representatives on the Trust Board. He felt that the time was ripe for the Government to dissolve the Trust Board under the powers vested in them by Section 37 of the Act and delegate all powers at present vested in the Trust Board to the municipal council itself. The council might then constitute a separate committee for attending to city improvement works, and on that account even enhance the existing assessment, if necessary.

Mr. F. C. DEVARAJ URS opposed the representation on the ground that it was not conceived in the best interests of the city. The Trust Board, he said, was organized in 1903 and since then, it was being reconstitued from time to time. It continued the work of improving Mysore City without interruption. Even though the municipal council, composed of so many able persons, had been in existence long before that and also had enough of finances, yet the fact remained that no perceptible improvements had been effected by it in the city. Thereupon the Government felt that unless a City Improvement Trust Board was created, it would not be possible to develop the capital into an ideal city and that was how this organization had come into being. Competent persons were being selected to serve on it, experts were also being nominated and large grants were being placed by the Government at its disposal. It was as a result of the work carried out by the Board in such favourable circumstances that Mysore had come to be regarded as an ideal city. The representation under discussion had been brought forward on the ground that there was not a majority of elected members on it. A resolution to the same effect had been passed by the municipal council and all the points urged in favour of it had also been urged in that connection and met. With regard to the argument that there was no equity in entrusting all the improvement works to the Trust Board and then transferring their maintenance to the charge of the municipal council, the speaker cited the analogy of the establishment of a kingdom by the military

authorities and its subsequent transfer to the civilian authorities for purposes of maintenance. Similarly, there was nothing strange in the Trust Board undertaking the formation of new extensions and subsequently handing them over to the municipal council for proper maintenance.

The speaker next referred to the needs of the Vani Vilas Mohalla (Vontikoppal) adverted to by the mover and said that there were other Mohallas also which stood in need of further improvements. But all things considered, he was of opinion that the Trust Board should be continued till all the remaining amenities were provided to the entire City.

With regard to drainage works, a large grant of Rs. 3 lakhs had been sanctioned by the Government and the work executed by the Trust Board. Having served on the Board for some years himself, he was in a position to state that all that work would never have been achieved by the municipal council for the simple reason that it could not have found the funds for it. For this and several other reasons, it had been acknowledged on all hands that Mysore was an ideal city. As a person who had had opportunities of visiting several important places both in and outside India, he was in a position to state that Mysore City compared very favourably with others.

Mrs. W. H. THEOBALD supported the previous speaker and said that she was very much interested in continuing the City Improvement Trust Board of Mysore. Mysore, she said, was what it was to-day on account of the activities of this institution and the citizens could not be sufficiently thankful for it. The speaker knew what Mysore was like 40 years ago and what it was at the time of speaking. With regard to the grievance of inadequate representation of the people on the Board, she said that it could be got redressed by approaching the Government to take in a few more non-officials. But she was opposed to the idea of abolishing the Trust Board which had done so much good to the City.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO, who supported the representation, reminded the House that all the improvements to Mysore City had been rendered possible only by the liberal grants sanctioned by Government for the purpose. If the funds had been placed at the disposal of the municipal council instead of the Trust Board, improvements could as well have been effected by the Municipality, perhaps on a better scale; because the elected representatives of the people would have undertaken them and they could have executed the works with greater enthusiasm and efficiency. One of the reasons for urging the abolition of the Trust Board was that under the existing system, it was not possible to provide the amenities needed by the rate-payers quickly enough and thereby the people were being inconvenienced very much. If the same powers and resources were placed at the disposal of the Municipal Council, it was sure to serve the interests of the people much better. In this connection, the speaker cited the example of Bangalore City where there was no separate organization like the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board. The elected representatives on the Municipal Council were able to meet the wishes of the rate-payers, with the result that the city had improved vastly in recent years. But that was not possible in Mysore City because, there were only two elected representatives on the Board and their opinions did not weigh with a body of 12 members.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR referred, in the first place, to the analogy cited by Mr. Devaraj Urs of territorial acquisitions by the military and their t ansference to civil authorities later, and said that even in that case, the longing on the part of civilians for administrative power had been granted so that there was nothing unnatural in the citizens aspiring to manage their own affairs. Secondly, in matters concerning local administration, the recognized policy of every Government should be that the people concerned must be allowed to manage their own affairs. But in respect of Mysore City, that policy had been set at naught by bifurcating the administration, as it were, and so far as the Trust Board in question was

concerned, its constitution and personnel were totally opposed to democratic principles. Nowhere else was there such an organization in addition to a municipality and free from the control of the municipality. It was very desirable even now that the Government should dissolve that body and transfer all its powers to the municipality. If, however, a separate body was deemed necessary for attending to executive work, an *ad hoc* committee, subject to the control of the municipality, might as well be formed.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) said that it seemed to him that the reasons assigned by the mover in favour of the representation were somewhat opposed to one another. First, it was contended that because the Trust Board had not been constituted on a democratic basis, it should be abolished, and in the same breath, praises were showered on the Trust Board for the good work done by it. Referring to the personnel of the Board, he stated that there were on it 4 non-officials, including 3 elected members of the municipal council, and 5 officers nominated by Government. These latter included the President of the Council who was the Chairman of the Trust Board. He wished that in the special circumstances of the particular case the mover would not press his claim for too strict an application of the principle of non-official majority. It was worth noting that so far as the Government grant was concerned, the City would be entitled only to 1 lakh of rupees per annum normally; whereas, actualy Rs. 1½ lakhs were being allotted, the object being that the money should be spent for certain specific purposes. If members insisted on the abolition of the Trust Board, it was possible that the special grants might not be forthcoming at all. It was all a question of practical politics, and no principle was going to be sacrificed by keeping the Trust Board. This being so **the MINISTER** felt that the discussion on the question before the House need not proceed on mere abstract principles, lest the very object underlying the constitution of the Board should be frustrated. But even granting that the question of abolition of the Trust Board was one deserving of consideration on merits, he said that there was difference of opinion on it among the members themselves. In the opinion of Government, at any rate, the Trust Board had been doing very good work and as such, there could be no justification for abolishing it.

No. 136.—Restoration of the Channapatna Municipal Council.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA (Channapatna—Rural).

(This representation was not taken up as the mover was absent.)

No. 141.—Financial help to Holalkere Town Municipality for improvement of water supply and drainage.

Mr. T. R. ESWARAPPA (Holalkere—Rural).

Mr. T. R. ESWARAPPA prayed that full financial support be granted to the Holalkere Town Municipality for improving the water supply and drainage as it was not well off financially, its income being just sufficient for meeting establishment, lighting and sanitation charges. With the income derived, the municipality could not effect any improvement works in the town. He also added that the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for borewells was also inadequate.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) stated that Government had recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 for the improvement of drainage in Holalkere Town. In regard to the other schemes, he said that if a suitable resolution was passed by the municipal council and submitted to Government, the same would be considered.

No. 143.—Completion of the drainage scheme in Tarikere Town.

Mr. T. RAJAPPA (Tarikere—Urban).

Mr. T. RAJAPPA represented that Tarikere was the gateway of malnad. It was also being visited by His

Highness the Maharaja *en route* to Kemmangundi. In this view, the member prayed that the remaining part of the drainage scheme be got executed by the Government within a year, as the town had become insanitary due to the incomplete condition of the drains.

Mr. BASAVALINGIAH added that the House would be surprised to hear that even for drinking purposes, people were having only brackish water. Owing to the unsatisfactory drainage, the place had become a hot-bed of malaria and also of plague at times. He was sorry to say that the amount of grant made by Government for the improvement of the town was not commensurate with its importance. He urged that immediate steps be taken to complete the drainage and improve the water supply without further delay.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) pointed out that the mover was not justified in complaining that Government had not given sufficient encouragement to the Municipality in question. Out of Rs. 78,000 which was the estimated cost of the entire scheme, about Rs. 33,000 had been spent already on the first and second stages, Government contributing a moiety thereof. An estimate for Rs. 11,600 had been prepared for the next stage, and for that also a contribution of Rs. 5,800 had been sanctioned by Government. This showed that the Government share of the responsibility had been fully met. As the work seemed to be progressing slowly, orders would be issued that it should be expedited.

No. 144.—Drainage scheme for Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Mr. S. C. SURYANARAYANA CHETTY (Hole-Narsipur—Urban).

Mr. S. C. SURYANARAYANA CHETTY prayed that the drainage scheme for Hole-Narsipur Municipality be taken up and completed early and that the Government be pleased to contribute the whole expenditure from the town improvement grant or the grant for malaria relief, as malaria had spread in the town as a result of the new water-supply scheme.

Mr. K. RAMANNA requested that Government should see that the scheme was expedited. He added that the Municipality had passed a resolution offering to pay one-half of the cost, if the same could be advanced by the Government.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) referred to the suggestion that the entire cost of the drainage scheme should be met by Government and said that it would not be possible to accept it. There were several municipalities who had offered to meet their quota of the cost and their cases would naturally have to be given preference. But so far as the Hole-Narsipur Municipality went, no scheme had been submitted to Government at all so far; and if plans and estimates were received, together with specific proposals as to the ways and means of financing the scheme, the question would be considered.

No. 145.—Grant for the drainage scheme in Gundlupet.

Mr. G. R. AMEER JAN (Gundlupet *cum* Chamarajnagar *cum* Nanjangud *cum* T.-Narasipur *cum* Yelandur, Mahomedan—Rural).

Mr. HUSEIN ALI BEIG, on behalf of the mover, prayed that as the drainage scheme in Gundlupet was not satisfactory, due to the Municipality's inability to allot sufficient funds for the purpose, the Government be pleased to give a liberal grant for the same.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) replied that the question would be considered if definite proposals were received from the municipality.

No. 146.—Government to meet the entire cost of a drainage scheme in Pavagada.

Mr. G. SANKARA SETTY (Pavagada—Rural).

Mr. G. SANKARA SETTY represented that as Pavagada Town was situated at the foot of a hill, water flowing from the hill side could not flow out of the town and therefore stagnated within

the town. Consequently, the townspeople were falling a prey to malaria. There was no proper drainage for the town. The Sanitary Department had prepared a scheme at an estimated cost of about Rs. 19,000. But the Municipality was too poor to meet the cost and the member therefore prayed that Government be pleased to bear the entire cost of providing drainage for the town.

Mr. K. NANJUNDA RAO represented that there were many panchayats whose income was better than that of this Municipality. The former Deputy Commissioner had promised to secure all the necessary grants from Government, but he had been transferred before he could fulfil that promise.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) said that if the council was agreeable to modify the scheme and only one continuous drain of sufficient size was asked for, the question of providing the entire cost from Government funds would be considered.

No. 147.—Reduction of water charges in the Kolar Gold Field area.

Mr. M. JOSEPH (Indian Christian).

Mr. M. JOSEPH brought to notice that in the case of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, private consumers were being allowed free supply of water up to 3,000 gallons. Whereas, there was no free allowance in the Kolar Gold Field area. He therefore urged that a free supply of 1,000 gallons of water per month for every Rs. 25 of mohatarfa tax paid annually be allowed, in addition to a reduction of the charges for excess consumption from 15 annas to 9½ annas per 1,000 gallons.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) stated that the question was under consideration already and Government would see what relief could be given in the Kolar Gold Field area.

No. 148.—Drinking water facilities to Kadamalakatte village.

Mr. Venkatapathi THIMMAIYA (Chitaldrug—Rural).

Mr. Venkatapathi THIMMAIYA represented that the inhabitants of Kadamalakatte Village were undergoing a lot of hardship due to scarcity of drinking water. He prayed that a special grant be sanctioned for providing adequate drinking water facilities in the village. He also brought to notice that there were 30 Adikarnataka houses in the village and they had no drinking water facilities. In the rainy season they were getting water from a far-off *Katte* and at other times they had only to depend upon others for water.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) replied that it was understood that in connection with the measures taken for combating the guinea-worm disease, a well 60 feet deep had been sunk there and that sufficient water had been tapped. The parapet wall was said to be under construction and as soon as that was completed, water would be made available to the villagers.

Mr. Venkatapathi THIMMAIYA said that water level would naturally depend upon the supply received by the local tank and that in that view, the well was not likely to be of much help to the people during summer months.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) asked whether the member could suggest any other remedy.

Mr. Venkatapathi THIMMAIYA suggested the installation of an oil engine for pumping water from the old *Katte* for supply to the village through taps.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA said that that question would have to be re-examined only if water in the new well was found inadequate. In the immediate future, however, there was no such fear, since the well was completed already and water also already tapped. It might be that the well was somewhat far away from the residential quarters, but there were certain disadvantages in having a drinking water well too close to residential quarters.

No. 149.—Providing adequate water supply to Maddur Town.

Mr. M. ABDUL BASITH (Mandya *cum* Malavalli *cum* Maddur, Mohamedan—Rural).

In the absence of the mover, **Mr. S. C. MALLIAH** prayed that the Government be requested to provide adequate water supply to Maddur Town. In doing so, he said that this was a most important question deserving of the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. Maddur was worse than Malnad in certain respects, particularly, from the health point of view, due chiefly to want of good drinking water, with the result that people there were suffering from very acute malaria. It was rumoured that Government were aware of the position already, and were therefore considering a scheme for protected water supply for the town but it was not known how far that had progressed. The longer that question was delayed the more dangerous would it be to the population of the town. One seldom came by healthy faces. The difficulties and risks of local Government officials also were greater than anywhere in the malnad. The healthiest of them caught malaria almost immediately on arrival in the town. Government should therefore make up their mind to sanction a scheme of protected water supply for the town without the least delay.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) stated that a scheme of water supply for the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,000 had been received some years ago but had been returned with a request for submission of a cheaper scheme. No such scheme had been received so far. As soon as one was received, Government would certainly consider it with both sympathy and expedition.

As regards measures for the prevention of malaria in general, **Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA** added that a scheme, which was ready, would be given effect to almost immediately.

No. 150.—Drinking-water facilities in Sira Town.

Mr. Sivanagere NARANAPPA (Sira—Urban).

Mr. Sivanagere NARANAPPA prayed that necessary funds be granted for creating drinking water facilities in Sira Town and relieving the present difficulty regarding the same in that town. He added that drinking water wells were not available anywhere in the town within a distance of half a mile all round. One had to go very far for drinking-water and local officers also were personally aware of all the inconvenience and hardship that were entailed. It was very necessary to sink drinking-water wells within the town and as the municipality could not afford funds, he requested that Government should kindly come forward to sanction the expenditure necessary therefor.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) observed that the representation was not clear as it was not known what the member meant by "creating drinking-water facilities." No proposals had been received so far by Government from the Sira Municipality. If definite proposals were sent up, Government would consider the question of making a grant for the purpose.

No. 158.—Closure of drink shops at Challakere as an experimental measure.

Mr. BHEEMA NAIK (Challakere—Rural).

Mr. BHEEMA NAIK prayed that the drink shops in Challakere Taluk might be closed as an experimental measure as the drink evil had caused much misery to the depressed classes. He added that Government had arranged for an exhibition of placards, etc., at the Dasara Exhibition grounds with a view to demonstrate the evils of drink, but they were themselves placing temptation before the people. Consequently, the depressed classes were becoming more and more depressed with the passage of time and there was no likelihood of their improving unless the Government effectively withdrew the said temptation.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK urged that drink shops should be abolished in all places.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (**Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman**) observed that if that were done, the addicts would resort to illicit tapping.

The PRESIDENT added that, while the representation itself related to only one taluk, Mr. Jathare Naik was trying to make it a State-wide question.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the representation would be considered.

No. 165.—Construction of a road between Kavalande and Therakanambi.

Mr. M. CHIKLINGAPPA (Chamarajanagar—Rural).

Mr. M. CHIKLINGAPPA prayed that a road between Kavalande and Therakanambi *via* Mukkadahalli Santhe and Harve village in Chamarajanagar Taluk be constructed. He added that it was very necessary to construct this road as Therakanambi was a very important place, in the vicinity of which several large shandies were being held, and people that had to attend them really needed the facility of proper communications. Besides, for want of a proper road between Kavalande and Therakanambi, pedestrians and carts were put to considerable inconvenience on account of the ground being rendered slushy by the water flowing from Kerahalli tank. The Chief Engineer and the Executive Engineer had inspected the area and were aware of the inconvenience experienced at present by the large umber of people concerned. The places referred to were far removed from railway route, so that at least the facility of good roads was most urgently necessary. The member therefore hoped that Government would view this representation with due sympathy

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (**Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda**) stated that the work referred to had already been proposed to be taken up, in connection with the programme of inter-village communications for the current year and hoped that it would be executed before the year was out.

No. 166.—Improvement of inter-village roads in Channagiri Taluk.

Mr. Kundur RUDRAPPA (Channagiri—Rural).

Mr. Kundur RUDRAPPA prayed that funds be sanctioned out of the 'Inter-Village Communication Fund' to enable the improvement of the inter-village roads in Channagiri Taluk, as it was very difficult to travel from village to village for want of proper roads.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (**Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda**) observed that distribution of grants for inter-village communication was made according to districts, and requests for grants for particular taluks or villages would have to be made to the Deputy Commissioner concerned. If, therefore, the mover petitioned to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, he and the District Committee would consider the matter.

No. 170.—Increasing the capacity of the Maralawadi Tank, Kankanhalli Taluk.

Mr. S. KARIAPPA (Kankanhalli—Rural).

Mr. S. KARIAPPA prayed that the bund and the waste weir of the Maralawadi tank be raised to increase the capacity of the tank and thus relieve the hardship of the raiyats who were incurring loss every year, as the present capacity was only 1,000 units which was inadequate to serve the 2,000 acres of the *atchkat* lands under the tank. He added that the tank was constructed 6 or 7 years ago but the water therein was never adequate for supply to all the *atchkat* under it. The raiyats concerned therefore often represented to Government that the capacity of the tank should be improved or the *atchkat* reduced. Government were also giving sympathetic replies to those representations. All the same, effective steps to remedy the position were never taken. A special committee was however appointed some years ago for going into the question and its recommendations were submitted to Government. The action taken on those recommendations was not yet known. The main difficulty was that extensive cocoanut cultivation was permitted in the *atchkat* with the result that sufficient water was not available for wet cultivation to be

carried on in the rest of the *atchkat*. Unless, therefore, the cocoanut cultivation was prevented, wet cultivation at least would necessarily have to be reduced. An alternative suggestion which the member wished to make was that the waste-weir should be raised so that a larger quantity of water might be impounded in the tank. If neither of these suggestions was accepted, the grievances of the raiyats could not be redressed at all. Speaking of the current year, while wet cultivation had been carried on on the northern side, only dry crops had been raised on the southern side as there was not enough supply of water at the proper time. No doubt, water was being promised at the present time but even if supply was made it would be of no use whatever. This difficulty was by no means peculiar to the current year, and so, the question under discussion was cropping up every year, though without any fruitful results. The raiyats were not going to be helped by lip sympathy on the part of Government. Sympathy in action was what the raiyats needed. In this view, he hoped that Government would kindly see their way to accepting the representation.

Mr. D. VENKATACHALAPATHI SETTY supported the representation. He said that the existing *atchkat* was really far beyond the capacity of the tank to irrigate and yet it was a pity that the large number of petitions submitted by the raiyats for six long years had not been sympathetically considered and disposed of by Government. The same question was being agitated at taluk and district conferences and by deputations that waited on the Government from time to time. In July this year, the Minister for Local Self-Government had seen things for himself and heard representations. It was unfortunate that in spite of all these things, the raiyats had not derived the relief of which they stood in such dire need all these years. By their attitude of indifference, Government themselves stood to lose heavily, since they could not collect the land revenue dues from the raiyats and, the crop being less than 4 annas, the raiyats could certainly not afford to pay. During the current year, water had been supplied through the southern channel till October. But the supply through the northern channel was sufficient to irrigate only about 50 acres out of the 600 acres on that side. In September some of the raiyats applied for water. But this was supplied only to lands within a short distance. The result was that, on the southern side mostly, only dry crops could be raised. If water was let in at this stage to facilitate wet cultivation, the standing dry crops would all go. As this was a problem facing the raiyats every year, it was necessary that the waste weir should be raised, or, in the alternative, the *atchkat* itself got reduced. The amount of arrears outstanding already was as much as Rs. 50,000 and instead of getting reduced, the arrears would only increase from year to year, if neither of the alternatives suggested was accepted. It was high time, therefore, that Government went into the matter with due sympathy and expedition.

(*At this stage Representation No. 179 was also taken into consideration*).

No. 179.—Limiting the *atchkat* under the Maralawadi Tank, Kankanhalli Taluk.

Mr. M. LINGE GOWDA (Kankanhalli—Rural).

Mr. M. LINGE GOWDA prayed that the *atchkat* under the Maralawadi Tank, Kankanhalli Taluk, be limited to 1,200 acres only. He added that the cost of the tank as originally estimated was only Rs. 3 lakhs but by the time the work was completed, an expenditure of Rs. 9 lakhs had to be incurred. Nobody could be blamed for such a large expenditure, since the bund once constructed was washed away. Finally, the tank was completed in the year 1935. But the capacity of the tank was such as to suffice for irrigating only 1,000 acres, while the *atchkat* was 2,000 acres. The Public Works Department was anxious to show a large percentage of return on the expenditure incurred on the scheme. That was the reason why the *atchkat* continued to be 2,000 acres. With the best of efforts, the department could supply water to only about 1,660

acres, and the rest had to go without water. There were a number of bagayat lands under the tank but in their anxiety to secure a larger return, the department had included those lands also in the *atchkat*. Secondly, the tank was not filling more than once in the year, so that satisfactory crops could be grown only on a part of the *atchkat*. For these reasons, it was necessary that the Government should consider the question in all its aspects without further delay.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) stated that it was reported that the tank was filling more than once in the year.

Mr. D. VENKATACHALAPATHI SETTY said that that was not a fact. It was true that the tank once overflowed for some time. But that did not mean that the supply itself was received twice. And apart from that question, it was beyond dispute that the water was not sufficient to irrigate the entire *atchkat*. At the previous Budget Session of the Assembly, the same question had come up for consideration, and Government had promised to examine it sympathetically. Thereafter, the speaker had explained matters clearly to the local officers and the Deputy Commissioner also inspected the place personally. The Irrigation Officer himself was convinced that the supply was not enough, but till the 15th of September water was not let in again. To lands under the left bank channel particularly, they refused to supply water with the result that those lands were made use of only for grazing cattle. It was only now that they had begun to supply water to far off lands.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN enquired whether it would help the raiyats if water was supplied in the immediate future.

Mr. D. VENKATACHALAPATHI SETTY replied that it would not help them. On the other hand, it would wash off the standing dry crops.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajasevaprasakta N. Sarabhoja) stated that during the current year, due to inadequate inflow of water, only partial supplies to the lands had been made. Subsequently, however, more water had been received. But there was no use giving supplies to the lands at late stage. Therefore, it was desirable to grow only dry crops. He also stated that the extent of land cultivated under the tank during the past two years was 1,600 acres. But the current year was the worst of the past six years. Still it was better to study the position for some more years before deciding upon reducing the *atchkat*. That being so, the department would arrange to collect statistics relating to the supplies received in the month of June and such other necessary particulars every year, and supply water to the entire *atchkat* in case the first fill was found to be satisfactory. The storage would be ascertained in September in order that further supplies might be readjusted if necessary and subject to these arrangements, the department would examine how far the supply could be increased with effect from the following year.

Mr. M. LINGE GOWDA thought that there was no doubt that either the *atchkat* would have to be reduced or the waste weir raised and the bund extended.

The PRESIDENT said that both the alternatives would be considered.

No. 171.—Improvements of water supply to the Hirekolale Tank and construction of channels from the said tank up to Belavadikere for irrigation of lands.

Mr. H. A. DEVE GOWDA (Chikmagalur—Rural).

Mr. H. A. DEVE GOWDA represented that the Hirekolale Tank which was the source of water-supply to the Chikmagalur Town, was fed by a jungle stream, in which only a small quantity of water flowed. Above the tank, there were three other jungle streams, namely, Gangekolu, Gowrikolu and Devarakolu, the water from which was at present flowing to waste into the forest regions. He prayed, therefore, that channels be constructed to allow water from the said three streams to feed the Hirekolale Tank instead of allowing it to run to waste, and secondly, that the tank bund be raised to facilitate storage of water in

larger quantities so that enough quantity might be supplied to the town and to the lands below for irrigation.

Mr. S. ANNAPPA SETTY supported the representation. He added that on account of the inadequacy of water in the tank, supplies were not being made to the raiyats holding lands under the tank, with the result that disputes were frequently arising between the municipality and the said raiyats. If the representation in question was granted, the supply would substantially improve and all disputes between the municipality and the raiyats would cease.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF. GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) stated that regarding the suggestion to divert the water flowing to waste from the jungle streams referred to, in order to augment the storage in Hirekolale tank, it was seen from the topography of the locality that the streams could only be tapped at the head with the result that very little quantity could be secured. As a long contour channel would have to be excavated with a saddle cut, the cost would be enormous. The water too was not running to waste into forest as represented, for the streams joined together after a short distance and formed a tributary to the Bhadra River.

The Hirekolale tank, was, in fact, an earthen *anicut* from which water supply pipes took off. In order to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for water supply to Chikmagalur Town, the necessity of augmenting the storage had become imminent. Detailed investigations had been made for the construction of a storage reservoir just lower down the present location of the Hirekolale tank with a capacity of 75 to 100 units, so that the demands for water supply to the town might be satisfactorily met without detriment to the interests of irrigation. Alternative estimates amounting to Rs. 2,60,500 and Rs. 3,15,000 were under preparation.

Mr. H. A. DEVE GOWDA referred to the alternative scheme mentioned by the Minister and said that while it would involve a large amount of expenditure, it would not redress the grievances of the raiyats. He was of opinion that the suggestions made in the representation under discussion would be the most feasible and effective.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA replied that those suggestions also would be examined again.

No. 172.—Conversion of a portion of *atchkat* below Maidal Tank into dry or providing water supply to the entire *atchkat*.

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH (Tumkur—Rural).

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH prayed that as the capacity of the Maidal Tank in the Tumkur Taluk was quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the *atchkat* below, either the *atchkat* be reduced, the difference in extent being converted into dry lands, or proper arrangements be made to ensure adequate water supply to the entire *atchkat*. He added that while the capacity of the tank was only 1,000 units, the *atchkat* under it was 872 acres. Some of the lands were also bagayat, being areca gardens. The question of improving the supply or reducing the *atchkat* was therefore being pressed on the attention of Government for the past 12 years, though without relief to the raiyats so far. The Revenue Commissioner had recently seen things, for himself and also heard representations from the people. The main difficulty was that during summer months the supply was most inadequate and during the last summer the raiyats made many a representation to the authorities by means of telegrams. Hundreds of land owners waited on the authorities at the district office. The water actually standing in the tank would be only 700 units so that about 150 acres of land was necessarily remaining *banjar*.

Another MEMBER supported the representation. He was sorry that this important question should have remained undisposed for so many years past. He explained that all the water up to a certain defined level was meant to be utilised by the municipality exclusively for purposes of supplying drinking water to the town, only the balance being available for agricultural purposes. Such balance was certainly not adequate for raising crops on all the *atchkat* lands. Not

only wet lands but also bagayat lands were going without adequate supply. A committee had been once appointed to examine the question and it had recommended the conversion of about 200 acres into dry and also the raising of the tank bund. The recommendations were now four years old. But it was not known how they had been disposed of.

Mr. T. M. KHAN brought to notice that the population of Tumkur Town was steadily increasing and the demand for drinking water from the townspeople was bound to increase in future. It was therefore best that all the water available in the tank was reserved for drinking purposes only. Consequently, he suggested that all the *atchkat* below the tank be converted into dry. Otherwise, he thought, the raiyats would be placed every year in a difficult and awkward position of having to apply for concessions in regard to assessment.

One or two **MEMBERS** were strongly opposed to this proposal of reserving the entire tank for drinking-water purposes.

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH was also of the same opinion and he added that the areca gardens which were hundreds of years old would all be ruined in case the tank was reserved as suggested.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) replied that Government would consider very early the question of reducing the *atchkat*.

No. 173.—Transferring the control of the Engineering Department over Amani Doddakere in Hoskote to the Revenue Department.

Mr. T. PUJAPPA (Hosakote—Rural).

Mr. T. PUJAPPA represented that Amani Doddakere in Hoskote had been irrigating nearly 2,800 acres of land yielding a revenue of about Rs. 18,000 annually. The Revenue Department was the one department which was in close touch with the raiyats in all matters such as the collection of land revenue, recommending remissions in cases of failure of crops, and exercising control over the *nirganti* entrusted with the duty of supplying water to the different lands in the *atchkat*. Still the function of regulating water-supply for irrigation purposes in this *atchkat* had been vested in the Engineering Dapartment. He prayed, therefore, that the latter function also be transferred to the control of the Revenue Department.

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA stated that an official drawing a small salary the *Nala Monegar* was in charge of supplying water to the different lands included in the *atchkat*. But he himself was not attending to this duty. He would merely send the key of the sluice through his subordinate. Further the people were not in touch with the officials of the Engineering Department so much as they were with the officials of the Revenue Department. Considering these circumstances, it was best that the responsibility of supplying water was entrusted to the Revenue Department.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) asked whether the member was suggesting that the responsibility referred to might be entrusted to a patel or shanbhog.

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA said that a better arrangement would be to place one of the Amildars in charge of the responsibility.

Mr. VENKATASUBBIAH stated that water supply was a responsibility of the Revenue officials originally but somehow it had been transferred to officials of the Engineering Department. As many as 18 villages were due to receive supplies from this tank, but on account of the difficulties already brought to notice, loud complaints were being heard almost every year. He, therefore, suggested that the *monegar* and all his assistants be entrusted with merely *maramat* work, the supply of water being in charge of revenue officials.

The PRESIDENT asked how that was going to make for the convenience of the raiyats.

Mr. VENKATASUBBIAH replied that it would be much easier for the raiyats to get into touch with the revenue officials than with officials of the Engineering Department. He, therefore, suggested that even one of the Revenue Inspectors in the neighbourhood of the tank might be entrusted with the duty of

supplying water instead of the *Nala Monegar* now appointed.

No. 176.—Repairing Narasambudhi Tank, Nanjangud Taluk.

Mr. T. S. MADAPPA (Nanjangud—Rural).

Mr. T. S. MADAPPA prayed that the Narasambudhi Tank (Arasinakere) in Nanjangud Taluk be repaired and restored to good condition.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajaseva-prasakta N. Sarabhoja) stated that the work referred to was actually going on already.

Mr. T. S. MADAPPA remarked that the work appeared to be going on for many years past.

Mr. N. SARABHOJA explained that for three years, the work was going on in instalments and that during the current year, the stage of completion was about to be reached.

No. 177.—Restoring the breached Lakkikatte Tank, Urdigere, Tumkur Taluk.

Mr. K. GURUBASAVIAH (Tumkur—Rural).

Mr. K. GURUBASAVIAH represented that in Urdigere, Tumkur Taluk, the Lakkikatte Tank was breached many years back, and prayed that the tank be restored or a new tank be constructed near about Urdigere.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) stated that if the tank in question was restored, the Dharmasagara Tank in Koratagere Taluk would suffer and for that reason, it would not be possible to accept the representation.

Mr. K. GURUBASAVIAH observed that it was hardly fair to expect the raiyats under the tank in question to rest content with their unfortunate lot for the only reason that some other tank would suffer if it was restored.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI replied that Government had incurred a large expenditure on the other tank also and were therefore interested in it as much as in the tank to which this representation related.

No. 178—Construction of Belagumba Tank.

Mr. HONNASIDDIAH (Magadi—Rural.)

Mr. HONNASIDDIAH prayed that the Belagumba Tank work in Magadi Kasaba Hobli be completed. He added that the raiyats had been called upon to execute *mutchalikas* agreeing to pay the stipulated contributions and that they had executed *mutchalikas* to that effect.

Mr. T. THIMMARAYAPPA said that this question was pending for many years past and requested Government to expedite it at least now.

Mr. K. NARAYANA SETTY thought that this was one of the most important representations for consideration at the present session. If the work in question was completed, the entire taluk would benefit by it. He, therefore, strongly supported the representation.

The PRESIDENT replied that in case the raiyats had agreed to pay the contribution and had also executed necessary *mutchalikas*, the question of the construction of the tank would be considered.

No. 180.—Construction of an *anecut* across the Kumudwathi River.

Mr. Andani SIDDALINGAPPA (Shikarpur—Rural).

Mr. Andani SIDDALINGAPPA prayed that an *anecut* be constructed across the Kumudwathi river above the Anjanapur Tank near the Choradi Village and thereby the poor raiyats be helped by supplying water to some villages in the sub-hoblis in the Shikarpur Taluk, some villages in the Hosur Hobli and some villages in the Honnali Taluk.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) stated that when the further extension of the right bank channel of the Anjanapur Reservoir was completed, the river might not have sufficient flow to justify the construction of the *anecut* referred to. A channel from the proposed *anecut* would have to run for a distance of about 30 miles in thick forest area before reaching irrigable lands in Shikarpur Taluk. Honnali Taluk could not derive any benefit by this. In view of the above, the scheme would not be feasible.

Mr. Andani SIDDALINGAPPA stated that officers were even now taking

mutchalikas from the raiyats in regard to contributions. For that reason, he thought that the scheme was not so impracticable as the Secretary made it out. Besides, the speaker was certain that at least 10 or 12 villages would benefit by the construction of the *anecut*. He, therefore, requested the Government to consider the question sympathetically and take up the work at least in the following year.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI replied that he would have to think over the suggestion.

No. 181.—Constructing a dam across Kagehalla in Shimoga Taluk.

Mr. N. G. RUDRAPPA (Shimoga—Rural). **Mr. N. G. RUDRAPPA** prayed that a dam across the Kagehalla be constructed as it would supply water to the tanks of the villages of Arakere, Arabilachi, Aralihalli, Athigunda, Kodihalli, Marshettihalli and Kallihal to facilitate wet cultivation. He added that the *anicut* mentioned would be the most important of its kind in the Shimoga Taluk. That taluk had lately increased in importance on account of the Jog scheme, because the jungle had been cleared. The necessity for the dam arose from the fact that the average rainfall in the taluk was too much for dry cultivation but too little for wet. For the same reason, the people of the area were unable to raise dry or wet crops. It was therefore very necessary to provide some special irrigational facilities to enable them to raise sufficient crops. The dam suggested was not likely to involve very large expenditure. If it was constructed, a large number of villages would benefit. Otherwise, the raiyats would continue to be unable to pay their land assessment. Already, arrears relating to 10 or 15 years past were pending collection due to the inability of the raiyats to pay, and unless the proposed dam was constructed, that inability on the part of the raiyats would necessarily continue. The necessity for the dam was being urged at successive taluk and district conferences and petitions were also submitted to the Dewan during his recent tour in the District.

The speaker proceeded to point out incidentally that Representation No. 189 given notice of by another member also related to the subject in question. This, he said, showed that the question was one in which many members were interested.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) stated that this question had been considered in detail by the Government already, and that they were in sympathy with the representation. But the difficulty was that even if the dam was constructed, sufficient quantity of water could not be stored. If the purpose in view was to be secured, a regular reservoir would become necessary and for that, no suitable site was available. Secondly, all the available lands below the Bhadra Right Bank Channel had not been brought under cultivation, so that these lands would lie uncultivated if facilities for irrigating other lands were provided. For these reasons, he thought that the dam in question was unnecessary.

Mr. N. G. RUDRAPPA brought to notice that there was a distance of about 4 miles between the Bhadra Right Bank Channel and that part of Kagehalla at which a dam was suggested. As regards the non-availability of a suitable site, he stated that a dam had been actually constructed by some previous generation though that had been washed away subsequently. The stream itself was such as to be regarded almost as a regular river.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI replied that he would again make enquiries in the matter.

Mr. N. G. RUDRAPPA explained that the difficulty of the raiyats of the vlilages referred to in the representation was not confined to summer months only. They were unable to get sufficient supplies even during the rainy seasons. If the representation was granted, they would be enabled to grow at least one crop. He did not think that there was any necessity for elaborate enquiries to be made because there was no doubt that the raiyats would be helped if a dam was constructed.

Mr. BASAPPA reminded the Government that they had already promised

sympathetic consideration of this question and that it was a pity that the Secretary was now saying that the proposed dam was unnecessary.

The PRESIDENT replied that the scheme would be considered again.

The House rose for lunch at 3 p.m. and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

No. 182.—Constructing an *anecut* across Jarihalla in Anekal Taluk.

Mr. RAMASWAMI REDDY (Anekal—Rural).

Mr. RAMASWAMI REDDY prayed that an *anecut* be constructed near Gollahalli, Anekal Taluk, to the Jarihalla flowing from Gummalapura towards Anekal Taluk into the Muthyalamadu, with a view to divert the water into Doddakere in Anekal Taluk.

The PRESIDENT stated that this question had not come up for consideration till now, and that needful enquiries would be made now that the question had come up.

Mr. R. DEVARAKONDAPPA explained that the revenue den and on account of lands concerned exceeded Rs. 2,000 and was likely to improve still further if the *anecut* was constructed. The construction of the *anecut* was long overdue and hoped that Government would consider it earnestly and expeditiously. The proposal did not involve any acquisition of lands and by constructing the *anecut*, a very large quantity of water which was now going to waste could be impounded and put to use.

The PRESIDENT stated that the department would make needful enquiries.

No. 183.—Construction of *anecuts* across the Muthigehalla and Mu ehole

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet—Rural)

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA prayed that an *anecut* be constructed across the Muthigehalla in Chamarajnagar Taluk to improve the supply of water to Bendaravadi tank and another *anecut* across the Mulehole in Gundlupet Taluk. He added that this prayer was being made for many years past and that the works in question had once been actually sanctioned by Government. Unfortunately, however, for reasons not known, the works had not been carried out.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) stated that it was reported that the supply of water to the Bendaravadi tank was sufficient for irrigating the entire *atchkat* in normal years but that the feeder was not being properly maintained by the raiyats and their difficulties were due to this reason. The construction of an *anecut* across Muthigehalla and opening a feeder channel to augment supply to the Bendaravadi tank were estimated to cost Rs. 17,000. But the scheme was considered to be of doubtful utility as the feeder might be rendered useless by default in regular maintenance by the raiyats and for that reason, the Deputy Commissioner had recommended that the scheme be deferred.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA urged that the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation should not be accepted by the Government. Wet cultivation was now not possible due to inadequate supply of water and the representation should be considered sympathetically in the interests of the raiyats.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI replied that the suggestion would be considered.

With regard to the Mulehole, **Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA** brought to notice that no wet cultivation was possible at all under it at present and urged that in the interests of the raiyats concerned the question of constructing an *anecut* across the stream be considered urgently. He added that in connection with this work alone estimates must have already been prepared.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI stated that he was not sure of that. He also felt that the scheme was likely to be too costly and unremunerative. He added that the supply in the river or stream was so scanty that no *anecut* could be of any practical use. There was thus no purpose to be served by preparing estimates or carrying out such works.

Another MEMBER stated that the need for improving the supply to Bendaravadi tank had been pressed on the attention of Government a number of times and representations moved on the floor of the Assembly on

three or four occasions. The Dewan had been pleased to visit the spot and promise that the Engineering Department would be instructed to take the work on hand. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department had also promised to get the work sanctioned. The Revenue Commissioner had been good enough to tell the raiyats that if they agreed to bear the usual contribution, he would also move in the matter. The raiyats had thereupon agreed to contribute a half of the estimated cost and actually executed *mutchalikas*. Thereupon the Executive Engineer conducted the necessary survey at which the speaker also was present. The last said officer had definitely assured the raiyats that the scheme would be sanctioned by Government. They were very glad to have such an assurance. At such a stage, to be told that the Deputy Commissioner recommended postponement of the work would naturally be very disappointing.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY enquired whether the estimated cost, if sanctioned by Government, was going to be met by Government themselves or the local temple.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI replied that the temple would have to meet it.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY then asked whether the Committee of Dharmadarsies of the temple had not already passed and sent up resolutions agreeing to meet the cost.

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI promised to make the necessary enquiries.

No. 184.—Construction of an *anecut* near Hullahalli.

Mr. T. THIMMAJAYYA (Gundlupet—Rural).

Mr. T. THIMMAJAYYA prayed that early steps be taken for the construction of an *anecut* near Hullahalli, Nanjangud Taluk.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) stated that the proposal was already under consideration. The point for decision was only whether it was an electrical scheme or an irrigation scheme. This being a large work, Government would have to take some time before coming to a decision. The scheme was somewhat delayed because the Jog Scheme had already been taken up. But Government fully agreed that this also was a scheme worthy of consideration.

No. 185.—Construction of an *anecut* across Sagalehalla.

Mr. M. G. RUDRAPPA (Holalkere—Rural).

Mr. M. G. RUDRAPPA prayed that an *anecut* be constructed across Sagalehalla which flows round Mutthugadur, Holalkere Taluk, so that the raiyats of the locality might be benefited thereby.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) said that the construction of an *anecut* across the halla was estimated to cost about Rs. 60,000. It was expected to irrigate about 250 acres of wet and garden lands. If the raiyats concerned were agreeable to pay acreage contribution at Rs. 100 and water-rate at Rs. 3 and executed *mutchalikas* to that effect, Government would consider the question as early as possible.

No. 186.—Supply of water from Ramaswami Channel and certain other channels during summer.

Mr. SIDDEGOWDA (T.-Narsipur—Rural).

Mr. SIDDEGOWDA prayed that water be supplied free of cost from the Ramaswami channel, Rajaparameswari channel and Madhavamanthri channel during the first ten days of March and April every year as before to facilitate cultivation of wet crops by growing green manures like *sanabu*, *goddul manji*, etc.

The PRESIDENT enquired what the difficulty was for the raiyats to pay for waters supplied for their lands.

Mr. SIDDEGOWDA wondered why the raiyats should be expected to pay so long as the river Cauvery supplied more than the required quantity of water.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR explained that originally water was being let from the channels and the raiyats were enabled thereby to grow manurial crops. In recent years, however, free supply was not being made during the months of March and

April. There was no justification in expecting the raiyats to pay for water. No special establishment was being maintained for regulating the supply of water. If at all, Government might be justified in expecting some additional return if the raiyats were enabled to grow commercial crops and make large profits.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA was of the opinion that free supply ought to be made from all the channels during summer months. That would help the raiyats to graze their cattle satisfactorily and to grow manurial as well as wet crops. He also thought that only one course of supply would not be sufficient. At least two or three courses would be necessary. He hoped Government would consider both these requests.

Lokasevanirata Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY stated that in former years when crop realizations were satisfactory, Government were not having any difficulty in collecting the full land revenue demand. Now that free supply of water was being denied, the officials also were experiencing difficulty in the matter of collections. The member agreed with the previous speaker that not less than two courses of supply would be necessary. Government need not stint it because there was enough storage of water in the reservoir. There was little use in impounding a large quantity of water unless it was meant to be supplied to the raiyats. It was sometimes suggested that instead of growing manurial crops, the raiyats might go in for chemical manures. But the difficulty was that if scientific manures were used, the lands would suffer. The raiyats preferred the old system of cultivation with manurial crops grown by themselves.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH stated that even now free supply of water was being made to lands within a certain distance from the channel so that only raiyats holding lands in that area were being benefited. The poor raiyats holding lands beyond that distance were not getting adequate supplies. Paddy, particularly 'Coimbatore Sanna' variety, was their staple crop, but they could not grow it without sufficient supply of manure. He therefore requested that Government should revert to the previous practice of supplying water free to all the concerned lands.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajasevaprasakta N. Sarabhoja) stated that the system of free supply had come into vogue about 40 years ago, but was not current all through. About 20 years ago the *mamool* then existing was confirmed and all other schemes were not recognised. That was due to the reason that the rivers were not getting adequate supplies and there was little water in the Ramaswami Channel. For these reasons it was not possible to accept the requests that water should be let in through all the channels and to all the concerned lands. Much less would it be practicable to supply two or three courses as suggested. Some sort of restriction was therefore necessary. That was the reason why some levy was thought of. This was a question worthy of a most careful consideration. If, however, in course of time it was found possible to make free supply to all the lands in question, the department would be too glad to recommend such supply.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY stated that lands below Chamaraja and Ramasamudra Channels were receiving free supply even before the reservoir was built. Government could easily verify the statement by reference to previous records. The speaker himself was cultivating his lands with the help of such free supply.

Mr. N. SARABHOJA stated that supply from the side channels was being made only to the tanks.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY asserted that supply was also being made direct from the channels for cultivation purposes. If the Chief Engineer could not get at the previous records, the speaker would himself produce records in support of his statement. He would be content if the Government agreed to make the supply at least after being convinced that that was the *mamool*.

Mr. N. SARABHOJA agreed that even now supply would be made if records showed that that was the *mamoot* all along. But even then the difficulty was

that if free supply was made, the lands in the upper regions were bound to suffer.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY then remarked that Government were not justified in collecting acreage contribution at a high rate if they were not willing to make adequate supply. The hard-earned money of the raiyats was paid only in the belief that sufficient supplies would be made, and their claims for free supply were strengthened by the fact that such supply was actually being made. Now that such supply had been discontinued, the landowners were criticising members of the Assembly that they were not doing their duty by the raiyats and insisting that the members must urge on the attention of the Government that the original system of free supply must be revived.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that it would have been a different thing if the Chief Engineer had stated that water could not be supplied; but what the Chief Engineer had stated was that water was available and would be supplied in case the raiyats paid for it. That was a position to which the raiyats could not subscribe. The speaker did not demur to the proposal for a levy in case the supply was meant for growing commercial crops. But it was only for growing manurial crops that the raiyats needed water. The department could reasonably agree to supply at least one course for growing such crops, at any rate, when rainfall also was not seasonal. Another point referred to by the Chief Engineer was that free supply on the basis of *mamool* was discontinued 20 or 40 years ago. But by way of a reply to that, the speaker wished to state that the fertility of land was now very much less than what it was 20 or 40 years ago, so that the use of manure at the present time was much more necessary than some decades ago. If artificial manures were used in the case of wet lands, these were sure to become unfit in course of time because the soil would be rendered alkaline. This was a reason why the Sugar Company, for example, was advising cane growers to use only local manures. In view of these circumstances, he hoped that the Chief Engineer would see the desirability of agreeing to give at least one course of supply free of cost.

Mr. S. C. BORE GOWDA stated that once a month water was being supplied to lands in the immediate vicinity of the Chamaraja Channel and that the Overseer in charge was regularly attending to that duty though the speaker was not aware why he was taking special interest in the case of those particular lands only. Whatever the reason, the fact remained that the lands situated higher up were not getting sufficient supply though there was water enough for supply to all the lands. He alleged that this sort of injustice was being done for three or four years past.

The PRESIDENT stated that in view of the difficulties explained by the members, the question would be examined again with a view to ascertaining how far free supply from the channels was possible.

No. 187.—Erection of a parapet wall on either side of the culvert over the feeder channel to the Yelemallappasetty Tank.

Mr. G. ABDUL SATTAR (Hoskote *cum* Devanahalli *cum* Anekal, Mahomedan—Rural).

Mr. G. ABDUL SATTAR represented that there was heavy traffic of buses, cars and other vehicles over the culvert on the feeder channel to the Yelemallappasetty Tank at the 11th mile on the old Madras-Cannanore Road. As several accidents had occurred on this culvert, he prayed that a parapet wall be erected or railings fixed on either side of the culvert. He added that when the tank was full, some of the carts and cattle using the culvert were actually drowned on account of the absence of railings or parapet walls.

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA strongly supported the representation.

The PRESIDENT promised that suitable protection for carts and cattle along the culvert would be afforded as early as possible.

No. 188.—Constructing a branch channel and giving a lead to the feeder channel of Cholanahalli Tank.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO (Madhugiri—Rural).

The mover being absent, **Mr. G. RAMAIYA** represented that as the Cholanahalli Tank was not getting sufficient quantity of water, the raiyats were put to a lot of difficulty. In November 1940 when the Dewan had visited Madhugiri, the raiyats submitted a petition in the matter with a plan. The speaker prayed that a branch channel might be constructed across the waste-weir of Tumbadi Tank to give a lead to the feeder channel of Cholanahalli Tank, having due regard to the hardships of the people and not minding the heavy cost involved.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajaseva-prasakta N. Sarabhoja) stated that the proposal involved heavy rock cutting about 130 feet deep in the ridge and that the cost was something prohibitive. He therefore regretted that the proposal was impracticable.

No. 190.—Improvement of the Hebbakavadi Channel and grant of concession to the raiyats.

Patel MAHADEVAPPA (Malvalli—Rural).

Patel MAHADEVAPPA prayed that the Hebbakavadi Channel under the Irwin Canal Construction Division, Mandya, be deepened and extended to the boundaries of Banasamudra, Alasalli and Dhanagur to enable the raiyats to get water-supply and that the restrictions imposed on the raiyats in regard to the selection of the crops be removed so that they might choose any crop they deemed profitable.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajaseva-prasakta N. Sarabhoja) replied that the feasibility of further extending this channel could only be considered after the channel to the extent now sanctioned, *viz.*, 18 miles, and its distributaries were fully excavated and the entire *atchkat* developed, and if there be any scope for extension within the permissible extent of 120,000 acres under the Irwin Canal according to the Agree- of 1924 with Madras.

No. 191.—Reconverting the Amrithianakatte which is now a park, into a pond.

Mr. MUDDAVEERIAH (Birur—Urban).

Mr. MUDDAVEERIAH represented that in Birur Town there was a pond by name Amrithianakatte the water of which was being used for washing clothes, bathing and for animals to drink. But recently the tank had been drained of and arrangements made to convert the pond into a park by levelling the ground and another small pond was dug up just by the side of the first one. There was a population of nearly 7,000 in that town and there were nearly 10,000 cattle there. The water in that small pond was found quite insufficient to supply the needs of the town. Hence, he prayed that the present Amrithianakatte itself be reconverted into a tank and water from Madagadakere allowed to flow as before into that tank, which arrangement would be more agreeable and up to the satisfaction of the inhabitants there.

He added that soon after the previous session of the Assembly, the Chief Engineer had been good enough to send a memo of instructions to the local officers that the subject-matter of this representation might be examined. But the local officers had told the speaker that there was no possibility of converting the park into a pond in the absence of instructions from still higher officers. He therefore requested that Government should issue necessary instructions in the matter.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH stated that the water facilities for both men and cattle in the area in question were anything but satisfactory and urged that the representation be considered sympathetically.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) explained that the *katte* referred to was stated to have been converted into a park on considerations of health and sanitation of the town. There were two other *hondas*, one solely meant for supply of drinking water to the town and the other for providing drinking water to cattle and other purposes. The former had been all along getting water from Madag tank, while water was allowed during monsoons or under emergencies to the latter at the discretion of the Public Works Department Officers. Re-conversion of the *katte* into pond rested with the Municipal

Council. But water from Madag tank could not be allowed to it as a matter of right.

He added that bore wells were being sunk for supplying drinking water in certain places included in the area and if in any particular case, separate wells were considered necessary, it was open to the people concerned to ask for them.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH stated that the Assistant Engineer was also of the opinion that it was not right that one and the same pond should be made available for use both by men and cattle. He also agreed that there was need to make satisfactory drainage arrangements near about the *katte* in order that the place might not be rendered slushy.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA said that the point for consideration was how far the people of Birur town were entitled to water from the Madag tank.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH urged that apart from the legal issue, it was essential that good drinking water must be made available to residents of Birur.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA replied that the question could be considered in all its aspects in case any well-considered proposals were made by the Municipal Council.

No. 192.—Raising the height of Shankammapura *Ane*.

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA (Kunigal—Rural).

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA represented that the Shankammapura *ane* near Yadiyur, Kunigal Taluk, be raised by three feet and a channel constructed. Now all the surplus water overflowing the *ane* was benefiting the people of Amruthur, while the people of Kunigal Taluk were going without the benefit thereof. If the *ane* was raised by two or three feet, more water could be impounded and about 300 to 400 additional families in Kunigal Taluk would stand to gain.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Rajaseva-prasakta N. Sarabhoja) said that the flow in the Nagini river had been disappointing though in the current year particularly it was somewhat better. However, arrangements would be made to gauge the water flow in the river for a year or two to find out how much more water could be impounded, and what additional extent of land could be brought under wet cultivation, and if raising the *ane* was found to be beneficial to the people, an estimate would be prepared and submitted to Government for sanction.

No. 199.—Electrification of Chiknayakanhalli Town.

Mr. K. R. THIMMADASIAH (Chiknayakanhalli—Urban).

Mr. K. R. THIMMADASIAH stated that in Chiknayakanhalli Town which had a population of 8,000, the raiyats were experiencing much difficulty in drawing water from the irrigation wells which were very deep, for the cultivation of arecanut and plantain gardens. If electric power was supplied to the town, not only could water be supplied easily to the gardens, but also weaving and spinning of *kamblis*, which was the main industry of the place, could be improved by enabling the people to instal power-looms. For these reasons, he prayed that power be supplied to the town as soon as possible.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA said that already power was being supplied to Tiptur Town and as Chiknayakanhalli was only about 15 miles from Tiptur, the line could be extended up to it without any large extra expenditure.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) said that owing to shortage of material due to the war, Government had been forced to postpone the execution of even sanctioned projects. To the extent materials were available, urgent schemes would be put through. For the present, therefore, it was not possible to say when the scheme would be taken on hand.

No. 200.—Electrification of Mudgere Town.

Mr. MALLE GOWDA *bin* KALLE GOWDA (Indian Planting).

Mr. MALLE GOWDA *bin* KALLE GOWDA represented that as electric power had already been supplied up to a distance of four miles beyond Chikmagalur, the power line might be extended to Mudgere Town, the residents

of which were experiencing great hardship for want of water. By this extension, both water and power could be supplied to the place. By running the power line *via* Aldur, Gullanpeta, Handi and Makonahalli, the needs of some of the way-side villages also would be met. For example, in Handi, the scheme for water supply through pipes, over which the panchayat had invested a heavy sum of money, had thoroughly failed and the residents thereof were put to great hardship. It might be possible to dismantle the pipe lines and sell away the pipes to others who might need them, but thereby the problem of water supply to the place would not be solved. If the power line was laid through that village, it would help the people to get good water. Secondly, Makonahally was a big enough place in the midst of coffee plantations and it was desirable to supply power to that place also. From there the line could be further extended to Kalasa *via* Mudgere, as the former was an important place of pilgrimage. For all these reasons, he appealed to the Government to take up the scheme.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) replied that as already stated by him in connection with the previous representation, Government were not in a position at present, due to war conditions, to undertake any new scheme. However, the scheme would be borne in mind and taken into consideration when materials became available.

Mr. M. ABDUL AZIZ pointed out that an estimate had already been prepared in respect of the project.

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN said that that was of no use as the cost of materials had gone up considerably. Besides, there was no use considering the question at a time when the necessary materials were not available at all.

No. 201.—Electrical facilities for the taluks of Honnali and Kumsi.

Mr. K. KOTTURAPPA (Honnali—Rural).

Mr. K. KOTTURAPPA represented that electrical facilities be provided as early as possible to the villagers who were anxious to have the same, in the taluks of Honnali and Kumsi for lighting, agriculture and development of Cottage industries.

Nawab SHER KHAN of Honnali said that though power lines to parts of Chitaldrug District passed through Shimoga District, several important towns and villages of the latter district had not been given power at all. According to the original programme, it was proposed to supply power to Honnali and a survey was also conducted up to it; but later on, for reasons not known to the speaker, it was abandoned. As a result of this, there was no scope for any large irrigation or water supply schemes to be taken up in the said taluk. At present, all the schemes were being worked with oil engines which not only were very costly but also affected the health of the people. The people were suffering from various diseases like malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea. That was also due partly to the reason that all the waste-water from the factories at Bhadravati was being let into the Bhadra River. For these reasons, he pleaded that Honnali be supplied with electrical power as early as possible.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) said that the representation would be borne in mind.

No. 202.—Improvement of Arsikere Railway Station.

Mr. M. DODDIAH SETTY (Arsikere—Urban).

Mr. M. DODDIAH SETTY represented that Arsikere was an important commercial centre and Railway junction. Both during the day and during the night, two or three trains were meeting at that station and the people who had to change trains were finding it extremely difficult to do so because they had to cross the lines. Many accidents were taking place on that account, especially during nights. So the member requested that in the interests of the convenience of passengers, an over-bridge with a second platform should be provided as in the case of Birur Station, as also an under-bridge at the place where the

Hassan road crossed the railway line, in the vicinity of the station.

Mr. HUTCHE GOWDA supported the request for the provision of an under-bridge. He also suggested that a scissor-crossing be provided at the station as this device would save the people the trouble of getting down on the off-side of the station in the nights to get into trains standing on the second line.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO said that everyone coming to Mysore *via* Arsikere was aware of the inconveniences complained of in connection with this representation. Three trains would stand on three lines and it could be imagined easily how difficult it would be for passengers, particularly women and children, to get down the carriages, cross the lines and then get into the other concerned trains, more especially in the nights. And particularly during the Dasara and Birthday seasons, the inconveniences were very much more and passengers often complained of loss of articles in the course of crossing. The putting up of an over-bridge with a second platform would go a long way in minimising the inconveniences of the travelling public.

Mr. A. MIDDLETON, in supporting the representation, said that mail trains were meeting at this station at the dead of night and people travelling by them were experiencing real hardship. He therefore expressed the opinion that the conveniences asked for were urgently called for.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA also supported the representation.

Rao Bahadur N. S. NANJUNDIAH added that Arsikere being an engine-changing station, there was a lot of shunting and for that purpose, the level-crossing gate would be kept closed very often and for hours together causing obstruction to traffic. So it was very necessary to provide for an under-bridge at the place where the level crossing now existed.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) said that it had come to the notice of Government that there was much inconvenience to the travelling public and to the vehicular traffic at the Arsikere Railway Station, and that they would examine the question how best the inconvenience complained of could be avoided.

Mr. T. M. KHAN brought to notice that great inconvenience to both pedestrians and vehicular traffic was being caused a number of times each day at the level crossing near Seshadripuram in Bangalore City. He urged that that was also a question requiring urgent examination.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that that would also be examined.

No. 203.—Construction of a Railway from Chikballapur to Chakaralapalli.

Mr. G. KEMPA REDDY (Chikballapur—Rural).

Mr. G. KEMPA REDDY represented that a Railway line be opened from Chikballapur to Chakaralapalli *via* Bagepalli for creating better facilities for import and export of goods and for the convenience of people. He thought that such a line would reduce the distance from Chikballapur to Chakaralapalli by about 50 miles.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) said that the question had been considered in 1931 and surveys also made, but as it was found that the line would not be remunerative, nor even of much use to anybody, the proposal had to be dropped.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMY CHETTY pointed out that whereas the distance between Chikballapur and Hindupur was only 26 miles, both passenger and goods traffic from Chikballapur had to go through Yelahanka which was a very circuitous route. Chikballapur, Chintamani and Sidlghatta were places of commercial importance and traffic justified the opening of the proposed line. In this view, he requested the Government to consider the question more sympathetically.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM feared that any resurvey would prove the traffic prospects to be poorer than before owing to the recent diversion of traffic to buses and lorries.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMY CHETTY, however, did not think so. He therefore urged for a re-examination of the question as already requested

No. 75.—Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in the State.

Mr. D. V. HALAPPA (Kadur—Rural).

Mr. D. V. HALAPPA stated that primary education was in a very backward condition in the State and parents did not care to send their children to school even in places where schools existed. He therefore prayed that it be forthwith made compulsory in all places where primary schools existed, with a view to increasing literacy as well as the working of the schools themselves.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) reminded the mover that this question had been discussed in sufficient detail at the last session of the Assembly.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY pointed out that there was some difference between the question discussed at the last session and the question now before the House. On the former occasion, he said, the point raised was that primary education should be made compulsory throughout the State, but the representation now under discussion was that compulsion should be enforced in places where primary schools already existed.

The PRESIDENT observed that all relevant issues had been discussed on the last occasion and that there was therefore no necessity to cover the same ground again.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR agreed that the question had been discussed at some length at the previous session of the House and the Government also had given a particular kind of reply. But what the House expected on the present occasion was an altogether different kind of reply from the Government.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that he was not going to speak at length on the representation because during the last session of the Assembly, a resolution bearing on the same subject had been discussed pretty fully. Unfortunately, however, in reply to that resolution, Government had stated that due to its financial implications, it was not possible to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the State. The representation now before the House was that compulsion should be enforced at least in places where schools existed so that the children in the area might be obliged to go to school and get the benefit of education. He did not think there would be any difference of opinion on the desirability of taking such a step. If compulsion was introduced, no doubt, the Government would have to provide an increased number of teachers. But that could not be helped. Besides, Government had a scheme before them already, of providing 1,000 new schools within the next four years. In that connection, it might be easy for them to calculate and provide for all the additional expenditure required to introduce compulsion at least in places where schools already existed.

Continuing, the member stated that another question for consideration in this connection was the desirability of changing the present system of education. At the previous session of the Assembly, a resolution on the Budget recommending the introduction of basic education in the State at least as an experimental measure was discussed in all its aspects and the same was accepted by a large section of the House, but Government did not seem to have taken any action in that direction so far. He requested the Government to try that system earnestly in all the existing schools.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH brought to notice that even though schools existed in a number of villages, parents in many cases were not sending their children to them. In such cases, the educational officers reported that the schools were languishing and on the strength of such reports, schools were either closed down or transferred to other places where there was a better demand for such schools. In the midst of such circumstances, the Government were proposing to open 1,000 new schools within the next four years. The speaker was afraid that unless the existing schools were made to function more efficiently by attracting all the children of the concerned areas or localities, the opening of new schools would not result in any great benefit to the State as a whole, because even in places where

such schools would be opened, the parents might not co-operate with the department and might keep their children engaged in sheep-rearing or other household work. In such a case, the schools would not have the required strength, the teachers also would close the schools, attend to their own private work and at the same time, go on drawing their pay. All this would only result in wastage of public money, without corresponding advantage being derived by anybody. Having been a member of a school board for some time, he was aware of the working of these schools. He had come to feel definitely that so long as parents were not compelled to send their children to schools and the existing schools continued to exist without giving real benefit to the children of the locality concerned, any amount of money spent on such schools was mere waste. For these reasons, he emphasised the necessity of introducing compulsion at least in the existing schools.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH opposed the representation. But in doing so, he was anxious not to be misunderstood as being opposed to the spread of primary education. He was opposed only to the representation as it stood. The representation was to the effect that compulsion should be introduced in schools which existed at present. But once compulsion was introduced, the number of pupils attending schools would naturally increase severalfold and provision would necessarily have to be made for buildings with sufficient accommodation for all those seeking admission. Provision would also have to be made for entertaining the required number of extra teachers. For this purpose, the Government would have to incur heavy expenditure. The question for immediate consideration therefore was how to find the necessary funds. There were about 16,000 villages in the State and about 12,000 village panchayats; but there were only about 6,000 primary schools at present. And even though many villages with a population of over a thousand were asking for schools and were willing, in addition to paying the education cess, to provide suitable buildings for locating the schools, it had not been possible for the Government to sanction schools for those villages mainly because of want of funds. Such being the case, if the representation was to be accepted and given effect to, the net result would be that larger amounts of money would have to be spent on existing schools and consequently villages without schools would continue to be without them for long. Already, there was a clamour that the bulk of the expenditure on education was being incurred only in the cities and big towns and that the villages were being neglected, notwithstanding the fact that it was only the latter that were paying the education cess. The suggestion contained in the representation, if accepted, would only perpetuate that iniquity. So he suggested that Government should adopt a bold policy in the matter and introduce compulsory education throughout the State, floating, if necessary, a loan of even a crore of rupees, for the purpose. Even before the introduction of the Elementary Education Act, compulsion had been introduced, but the scheme did not work satisfactorily because of want of proper buildings, sufficient number of teachers and of equipment. He did not want that history should repeat itself in future. So, instead of introducing compulsion only in the existing schools, the member thought it was better to open new schools wherever facilities therefor were created by the villagers, and think of introducing compulsion after all the villages were provided with schools. Even if this latter was not possible, he felt that introducing compulsion throughout the State once for all would be better. No half-way measures such as that proposed in the representation would benefit all.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA said that those who sponsored the proposal did not seem to know the actual conditions of life in the villages. Most of the people living in the villages were agriculturists and they had to depend for their living on the crops they raised. Such being the case, every one in the family had to work; the

housewife had to look after household affairs; the house-owner had to go to his field and attend to agricultural avocations; and the children had to attend to sundry duties like looking after the cattle; because being very poor, they could not afford to employ paid labour for these items of work. Under such conditions, if compulsion was to be enforced, the agriculturist would be deprived of all available help from his own sons. But apart from that, there was the preliminary question of the Government being able to find the funds required to provide the necessary requisites if compulsion was to become a *fait accompli*. Government themselves were not ready to incur all the expenditure. These were points which required serious consideration. As matters stood, whenever the people of a village asked for a school, the Government were enquiring of them if they were willing to provide a school building and also living quarters for the teacher. But the villagers themselves had not in all cases their own houses and could not therefore provide quarters for the teacher, and much less for the school. If after paying the assessment due to Government and the large number of cesses thereon they could make both ends meet honestly, they would have achieved a feat. In such circumstances, all that they could do was to send one out of three or four boys to school because there would be none to assist them in their agricultural operations if all of them were sent to school. That was the speaker's own experience. He was trying to get a middle school opened in Kudinur village wherein there were about 200 boys, but it had been impossible for him to do so as parents were not willing to send their children to school.

One MEMBER said that that was exactly the reason why compulsion was pleaded for.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA said that, before introducing compulsion, the practical difficulties of the raiyats should be considered. All things considered, he was of opinion that more harm than good would result from the proposal now before the House. He therefore opposed the representation.

Mr. T. M. KHAN, while agreeing that compulsion was desirable in itself, expressed a doubt whether in the existing circumstances it would prove a success. At present there were many single-teacher schools, and the moment compulsion was enforced, the number of pupils would swell to 150 or 200 in each of them. Such schools would have to be kept closed whenever the teacher was not present on duty at any given time. Even in schools with two teachers, one of them might have to be absent at times and on all such occasions the other teacher alone would have to manage the school. In order that even on such occasions the schools might continue to work, a certain number of spare hands would have to be kept in reserve. For that reason, compulsion could be thought of only when adequate funds were available to meet all the obligations and, if it was introduced at all, it must be introduced throughout the State at one and the same time. As that was not practicable in the immediate future, the member thought that the question might be thought of at a later date.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR, referring to the statement made by the previous speaker that compulsory education should be introduced either throughout the State or not at all, reminded the House that members of the House had been requesting the Government in season and out of season to introduce it in the State, but the Government were every time pleading want of funds. In such circumstances, it would be meaningless to say that it should be introduced throughout the State.

The member proceeded to say that Mr. S. C. Malliah who had opposed the representation also agreed, on principle, that the introduction of compulsory education was good in itself and that he would not object even if the Government thought of raising a loan of a crore of rupees for enforcing it. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Malliah had introduced a "but," the speaker being at a loss to know why. Once it was agreed that it was an ideal to be aimed at, there ought to be no objection to spending any

amount that might be required for it and getting the maximum benefit out of it.

A point was made by Mr. S. Venkataswamy Gowda of the fact that children were assisting their parents by looking after cattle, etc., and that therefore the parents would not in all cases be prepared to send them to school. The object of introducing compulsion being to help the agriculturists, they should also co-operate with the Government by sending their children to school and take from them such assistance as might be possible without prejudicing their studies.

Continuing, he said that as the Government had been pleading want of funds for introducing compulsion throughout the State, a more modest proposal had been put before the House now so that the maximum benefit might accrue at least to such of the children as lived in places where schools already existed. At present, however, for want of compulsion, many schools were languishing. For example, in the Malnad, the stipulated minimum strength of a school was so small as 30 or 40 and yet, many of the schools could not command even that strength. But whatever the strength, once a school was kept going, the full establishment had to be maintained and all the expenditure on it had to be incurred. What the representation under discussion sought to secure was that such expenditure should bring the maximum possible benefit to the boys. It would not necessitate any heavy additional expenditure, but even if it did, such expenditure would be perfectly justifiable.

Mr. F. C. DEVARAJ URS referred to the promise made by the Government at the previous session of the House to appoint a committee for examining the question in all its aspects and wanted to know what action had been taken by them in that direction. The subjects of the State were anxious that their children should receive the benefits of education. In Japan and advanced western countries, every one—from the highest personage down to the humble rickshaw-puller—was literate and able to read newspapers and understand the happenings all the world over. In India and Mysore, however, things were not so very encouraging. But some attempts in the direction of reducing illiteracy were being made in the State. Government themselves were spending as much as Rs. 73 lakhs on Education. The University students were undertaking special literacy campaigns in the villages. Out of the 75 lakhs of population in the State, as many as 60 lakhs lived in villages and the rest in towns and cities. Mysore State had all along been an agricultural country and it was only recently that some important industries were established. But every attempt should be made to see that this industrial advancement of the State would in no way hinder the agricultural advancement of the country. Both must advance side by side. People had not yet learnt the dignity of labour. It was true that all children must be educated, but they should be taught dignity of labour so that they might stick on to their respective professions. For achieving this ideal, Government must be prepared to find sufficient funds for providing buildings, employing additional staff and getting the necessary equipment. But this, the member was aware, they could ill afford at the present time. However, in order that funds might become available at least to some extent, he suggested that expenditure on University education be curtailed as far as possible and the savings utilised for expenditure on primary education. This was only one of the possible suggestions for consideration in connection with this question. But if, as promised by the Government, a committee was constituted, all relevant points could be threshed out in detail and some workable scheme devised.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that if compulsory education was not introduced, there was no likelihood of primary education spreading throughout the State, even for a century more. So long ago as 1916, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan, had stated that when the revenues of the State improved, people should be better educated and that for achieving that object, compulsory education should be introduced throughout the State. What the

representationunder discussion requested was something less than that, *viz.*, that compulsion should be introduced wherever schools existed at present. But this represented the minimum action which Government should take in the best interests of the State. Because, generally speaking, parents sent their children to school when they were most mischievous and uncontrollable at home, but after two or three years, withdrew them with a view to utilising their services for agricultural or other domestic work. As a result of this, not only was the money spent by Government on the boys' education wasted, but the boys themselves were again lapsing into illiteracy within a short period. It was therefore desirable to impose a restriction on the parents that once a boy was admitted to a school, he should not be withdrawn till he completed the primary course, and parents withdrawing boys from school in the middle of the course would be liable to punishment.

Mr. A. SRIKANTIAH said that though Mysore was far in advance of other Indian States in respect of certain matters and was known as a model State of which every Mysorean was proud, yet, he was sorry to say that particularly in the matter of literacy, the State was behind other States. Government should make it a model in the matter of education also and incur any amount of expenditure necessary for the purpose.

He did not agree to the view expressed by Mr. Venkataswamy Gowda that if all the children in a family were compelled to go to school, the parents would be deprived of their services in agricultural or domestic work, for, compulsion was proposed to be introduced only in the case of primary education, and boys in this grade of education would generally be between the ages of 5 to 8 or 10 when they could not be of much assistance to the family.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB, speaking on behalf of the Muslim League party, said that there could be no two opinions about the desirability of introducing compulsory education in the State. But as practical men, it was the duty of the members of the House to consider how far it was feasible at present, and how far it was really called for in all parts of the State. He felt that there was no need for introducing compulsion in the cities and towns, because, generally all the children therein were already attending one school or another. It was in the villages that much of the expenditure on schools was going to waste. To minimise the waste, compulsion should be introduced in those schools to begin with. This was not likely to entail any heavy expenditure. Those who did not send their children to school should be punished. An agreement should also be taken from the parents that they would not withdraw their children from school till the primary course was completed. And if in any case the agreement was not respected, the parent should be made to pay all that the department had spent on account of the child.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO said that she was at a loss to understand whether the element of compulsion that was being advocated by so many members was meant to apply to those who should teach or to those that should learn. There might be some boys and girls who had no taste or aptitude at all for learning and who, in spite of the utmost compulsion, would not go to school, or if they went at all, not learn anything, whereas there might be others who were anxious to go and learn as much as they could. If both the types of children were clubbed together, the more intelligent among them might suffer. At the same time, the unwilling boys themselves would derive no advantage by being forced to attend schools. For these reasons, she was not in favour of introduction of compulsory primary education in the State.

Srimathi SUNANDAMMA said that God had endowed every man and woman with a certain amount of intelligence and that was meant to be used to the utmost possible extent. It might be that some were richly endowed with this precious possession and others only to a small extent. It was particularly in the case of the latter type of boys and girls that education was more necessary. As such children were to be found in cities and towns as well as in the

villages, education must spread in all of them.

One of the previous members had expressed the view that parents would be inconvenienced if their boys were compelled to go to school. By way of a reply to that, she would only say that if the parents themselves had tasted the fruits of education, they would not keep their children from schools, and they could also have been getting on very much better with their own calling, *viz.*, agriculture. Because they were illiterate, they carried on their agricultural pursuit in a most antiquated fashion. So it was the foremost duty of the Government to see that every boy and girl in the State was made to learn the three R's.

Continuing, the speaker said that if compulsory primary education was to be introduced in the State, Government would have to incur very heavy expenditure which they were not in a position to do. Until they found more funds, primary education could not be made compulsory, but until education improved, the revenue of the State would not improve and extra funds would not become available. It was thus a vicious circle. This was the reason why it was being suggested that at least where schools already existed, compulsion might be introduced as a first step. The percentage of literacy in the State at present was not more than 12. The bulk of the population was steeped in illiteracy and that explained why the country remained under foreign yoke for so long. There was a time when Japan was equally backward, but with the spread of education, she had now become one of the foremost nations in the world. Mysore also should emulate the splendid example of Japan. The Mysore Representative Assembly was a House consisting of representatives of 75 lakhs of people and privileged to determine the future advance of the entire population of the State. Surely, such an Assembly should not suggest that all those unfortunate people who were now illiterate should continue as such in future also. On the other hand, every attempt should be made to spread education in the State, and as a first step in that direction, compulsory education should be introduced at least in areas where schools existed.

Speaking on behalf of Government, **the MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam)** reminded the House, that the question under discussion had come up for discussion at the previous session, though in a somewhat different form and he had then stated that Government had already accepted, in principle, that compulsory education should be introduced in the State; that provision for it had also been made in the Elementary Education Act, though it had not yet become possible for Government to give effect to it and that as soon as possible, they would be pleased to introduce the scheme. The attitude of the Government continued to be one of active interest in the matter, and it was in pursuance of the said statement of policy that they had since taken over the control of primary education and decided upon opening 1,000 schools within the next four years. If this number was found to be insufficient to meet the demand, Government would be prepared, even within the said period, to add to it to the extent possible. No doubt, compulsion was desirable, but to introduce it immediately and throughout the State was not practicable. In a village with 200 families, if compulsion was enforced, there would be at least 200 boys attending the school at the rate of one child from each family and that number would have to be accommodated, the school itself would have to be located in a suitable building, adequate teaching staff would have to be entertained and equipment would have to be gone in for. To do all this in all the villages of the State would mean very heavy expenditure to Government, which they were not in a position to bear just at present.

With special regard to the representation now before the House, he said in areas in which schools already existed, there was no need for compulsion at all because almost every school was full and the cry everywhere was for more accommodation and more staff. This, at any rate, was his experience as Chairman of the School Board in the Chitaldrug District.

The MINISTER agreed with Mr. Bhupalam R. Chandrasekharayya that there was a lot of wastage in primary education. It was a fact that in the villages students dropped off after a year or two and the money spent on their education so far was a waste. That was a thing which should be prevented at all costs. Some compulsion in that direction seemed called for and Government would consider how best that could be enforced. But he was not sure that compulsion was necessary or could be enforced throughout the State. When all parents were sending their children to school and when there was a demand for more schools, more staff, and more equipment, he very much doubted whether compulsion was at all necessary. If, however, all people were agreed that it was necessary and were also prepared to shoulder some extra burden on that account, Government would address themselves to the task of enforcing compulsion.

As regards the formation of a committee to which one of the members referred, **Mr. MAHOMED IMAM** said that proposals were under consideration and when the committee was constituted, this question also would be referred to it for opinion.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI enquired if the committee would be constituted before the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that as far as possible, that would be done.

At 5-30 p.m., the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.